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MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1861.

There is little room for doubt that Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston, though the main part of the reinforcement must have come from Lee, who by the country's inactivity of the Army of the Potomac is relieved temporally from apprehension of danger. Johnston has enough to do to hold his position in front of General Grant. Neither the size nor the condition of Johnson's army would permit any considerable detachment from it. It has not recovered from Chattanooga. And we hope it will never. The rebel newspapers reported several weeks ago that Longstreet had added in all the scattered commands which were recently operating on the line of Burnside's advance along the frontier of North Carolina and Virginia. This report is probably correct. Undoubtedly is one way and another from one source and the other the effective strength of Longstreet's army has been materially increased.

There is, however, no just ground for apprehension on this account. Our position in East Tennessee can be easily held against the greatest force the enemy can bring. For once we have them at a disadvantage in respect to the theatre of operations. Having soiled the heart of the rebel territory, our lines of communication are interior, while the rebels have to move against us on exterior lines. We have got the inside track. General Grant, therefore, may concentrate his forces and whip Longstreet, and then turn back and whip Johnston, whose advance a small force would suffice to check in the mean time. And what General Grant may do, he will do, if necessary. His position enables him to cope successfully with both the rebel armies that confront him. He is master of the situation. Let General Meade take care of Lee. General Grant will take care of Longstreet and Johnston.

Senator Davis, in the course of his reply to Senator Wilson, made this allusion to Senator Sumner:

I have seen a notice of the report of a gentleman from Glasgow, Scotland, who was in our country propagating abolitionism, and had a communication with a member of the Senate to express his desire to have expressed the belief that the success of our armies was too rapid and too decided at present for the final and thorough abolition of slavery. We do not know what he believed, what he had to believe in this time, but he has said anything of that kind of the honorable gentleman that I do not give my hearty belief to, without, perhaps, having some scruples for doing it. He represents us as having a desire to see some continued it would bring our people to a disposition to make a early peace. The inference is that peace may be made precipitately that it will leave some room for the future. I do not believe that he did not wish our success to be so rapid as that he desired that our armies should meet with a few reverses; that the war might be protracted in that the final destruction of slavery might become the more certain.

Mr. Sumner's response to this allusion is thus given in the *Globe*:

Mr. Sumner. It is an entire misapprehension. I never said any such thing.

This denial is evidently intended to apply to Senator Davis's version of Dr. Massie's report, for we need not inform our readers that Dr. Massie is the Scot in question. As such the denial is true, strictly speaking, though speaking very strictly indeed. Dr. Massie does not represent Mr. Sumner as saying he believed "that the success of our armies was too rapid and too decided at present for the final and thorough abolition of slavery," or "that the reason? No. But it ought to be. It is lucid and lustros enough.

The Chronical says: "He has shown the devotion of the pure-minded patriots of Washington, the energy and honesty of Jackson. When he pronounced Emancipation he spoke as the former would have spoken. When he declared in his last message that he would never abandon Emancipation he spoke with the spirit of the statesmen who crushed monopoly and nullification." Is this the reason? No.

The Press says: "His name has become synonymous with everything good in government, wise in policy, merciful in justice, and yet just in the exercise of mercy." Is this the reason? No.

The Chronical says: "He is the man of the hour." Is this the reason? No.

The Press says he is "the man whom God selects out of millions to hold the first place in the heart of the people." Is this the reason? No; but pretty near. It is the next thing to it.

Here is the grand secret itself, as finally disclosed by the Chronical:

There is something like grandeur in this, that Mr. Sumner has been able to make the whole world desire to see him again, and that he is in favor of Mr. Lincoln. It has a majesty which we yield.

The people are naming him as their leader for another campaign, and we now before the voice of God.

There you have it, reader. The reason is they are morally and physically unable to hold out any longer. The "enthusiasm for Mr. Lincoln" has reached a pitch of "majesty" which they cannot stand up under. They are compelled to yield. The "people" as if speaking the "voice of God," call upon them to "bow," and they "bow." They evidently would hold up their heads if they could.

We respectfully ask that they be excused.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing on the 14th inst., says: "The Chronicle of this morning comes out boldly in favor of Mr. Lincoln as the successor of himself for the Presidency." The correspondent adds:

Heretofore the impression has prevailed that Washington, Illinois, was in favor of Mr. Lincoln. The correspondent adds: "I am not sure that he is in favor of Mr. Lincoln. To fact, and the hearty nomination of the Chronicl, seems to prove that the Republicans and the Free Soil party are in the lead, and that those who want the national cause divested of all the characteristics of a scrub rail will be gratified. It now looks as if the prairie horse of Illinois and the war horse of Antislavery were to have the fun entirely to themselves."

It certainly does look now as this correspondent says. Well, if it really turns out so, we shall be content, and stake our prayers and dollars on "the war horse of Antislavery." We like the bottom, and we are perfectly willing to trust his speed.

For the Louisville Journal.]
TRUE POET WRITE.
BY S. ANNA GORDON.

With a pen, a quill, or a pencil,
The world admires, in the light
Of golden thoughts, woven in rhyme,
Fresh from the poet's flower-wreathed shrub.

Fill thy sweetly with a weeping song,
True post heart—o' soul-world king—
Till, drowning down the aisle of time,
Thy flowing soul bows to death.

Paint little pictures, soft and quaint,
Through colors, and in water soft paint,
To see in them little bright sights,
Emotions, raptures with delight.

Great thy expense, O! poor soul,
Where inspiration finds its throne,
The poet's crown is 'lowe the sky,
Where precious violets greet the eye.

There's a thought on earth, as in the heaven,
But a soul a fated hath given,
Naught but is syllable in verse.

That doth creative power reclaims,
No thought, no heart, no soul part,
Responsive measure to the heart;
No thought or finite shore is lost in the great ocean.

As flows a ripples, even,
As breaks a wave in sweetest song,
So words, with minister of tide,
Through funeral space its' lipos glido.

The sun lights up its fire on high,
In measureless space the stars roll round,
As doth the couplet rhythm is sound.

Great Post heart, whose pulsing throbs
Thrill the full being of a God;
The universe that how hast wrought
Is a true poem of creative thought.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BEAUS 15, LOUISVILLE, KY.

On me when diseases are actic,
I take it for a panacea.

Major Gen. Rosecrans has been appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri. One of our best fighting Generals sent where no fighting is expected.

BOWING BEFORE THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!
NOT long ago the National Intelligencer remarked that the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press, which are understood to be owned and conducted by the same individual, were the only papers in the country that had never found anything to disprove in Mr. Lincoln and his Administration. The remark was conspicuously true. The Chronicle and the Press have belied on Mr. Lincoln and his Administration nothing but unqualified and transcendent praise. Day after day and week after week and month after month, the most prodigious clouds of incense have risen from the columns of these journals to the utilized nostrils of Mr. Lincoln, until it has seemed as if his stomach for panegyric must sink under the thickening and never-ending sacrifice. But he has somehow coaxed to stand it.

Well, the Chronicle and the Press have come out in favor of Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency. Of course they have. But why have they, do you suppose, reader? we mean according to their own account. What is the reason they give? Guess?

The Chronicle says: "The American dwells with pride and satisfaction upon the Administrations of Washington and Jackson; and yet with all our veneration for these men, and our appreciation of the services that made their country great and their names immortal, we can say in Abraham Lincoln's qualities that will make his name as dear." Is this the reason?

The Press says: "No one can lay his finger upon one act of the Presidential term which is not for the well-being of the people which the Government represent." Is this the reason?

The Chronicle says the gift of speaking "the right word at the right time," which was refused to Cromwell and Bonaparte, and given to Washington and William of Orange, has been bestowed upon Abraham Lincoln. Is this the reason? No.

The Press says: "The schoolboy learns by rote to the best of rulers who have determined, century to century, the progress of the world. When upper years matured his intelligence, he perceives with a sagacious eye the varied nature of those tenets shores he has read. And that is the reason between the stream of life forever continued, to the third ballot, as the Halls, did not vote. Both Houses then adjourned.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either Chamber, and the

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Showed the same relative strength, though absent of Mr. Guthrie's friends, being temporarily absent from the Halls, did not vote. Both Houses then adjourned.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

There were 128 votes cast, and 65 necessary to a choice. The following was the result of the

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Senate. House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

NINTH BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either Chamber, and the

TENTH BALLOT.

Showed the same relative strength, though absent of Mr. Guthrie's friends, being temporarily absent from the Halls, did not vote. Both Houses then adjourned.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

THIRTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

FOURTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

FIFTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

SIXTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

SEVENTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

SEVENTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

SEVENTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

SEVENTEEN BALLOT.

Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

Guthrie..... 15 35 51
B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
Burke..... 5 21 32
B. H. Davis..... 5 21 32

The two were on change on the part of the third ballot, as the Halls, did not see, and the

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Again showed no variation in either the Senate and the House. Total.

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B. H. Davis..... 15 35 51
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SEVENTEEN BALLOT.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 3 A.M.

REGULAR MEETING.—The Executive Committee and members of the Louisville Association for the Relief of the Poor will meet in the City Council chamber Monday afternoon at three o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN W. CLARK,

Secretary of the L. A. R. P.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following soldiers died in the General Hospitals in the city during the week ending on the 23d instant:

M. B. Brown, co. E, 20th Kentucky.

J. H. King, co. C.

J. W. Clark, 1st Regt. Tennessee.

J. P. Butts, co. A, 3d Michigan.

J. W. King, co. C, 11th Indiana Cavalry.

J. W. Conner, co. H, 11th Indiana Cavalry.

J. W. Gammie, co. D, 12th Invalid Corps.

J. H. Gammie, co. D, 12th Invalid Corps.

J. L. Lewis, co. C, 10th Tennessee Cavalry.

J. C. Reckford, co. D, 5th Indiana.

Henry Hance, co. C, 11th Indiana Cavalry.

S. W. Cole, co. M, 2d Artillery.

E. R. Jones, co. A, 11th Michigan Cavalry.

J. W. Johnson, co. B, 12th Kentucky Invalid Corps.

M. Rogers, co. B, 11th Kentucky Invalid Corps.

Irises.—The Jeffersonville ferryboat made regular trips yesterday from the foot of Clay Street.

Thirty-four liquor shops were closed on Saturday night for selling liquor to soldiers. They are all located on Front street.

The 10th Kentucky, Col. J. W. Gaul, has re-enlisted, and will arrive at Frankfort in a few days. The regiment is coming by way of Cumberland Gap. The 10th is a famous regiment, and has particularly distinguished itself in numerous hard-fought battles.

Two hundred rebel prisoners were sent to Rock Island last evening.

The ice is running in immense cakes, but it is generally believed that there is no longer any danger to property at our levee.

Two rebel prisoners, one a female in man's attire, were brought to this city last evening from Lexington, where they were arrested as spies. They were confined in the Military Prison, and will be examined this morning.

We met Colonel George Gram, of the 9th Kentucky, at the National Hotel last evening, en route to the front to join his regiment. Colonel G. has just recovered from his wounds received in the battles at Chickamauga.

The city was very quiet yesterday. We did not hear of a single arrest by either the civil or military authorities.

We are having a regular January thaw, and the weather is delightful.

The mailboats have resumed navigation. One left on Saturday.

The steamer St. Louis leaves for Nashville this evening at 5 o'clock.

We regret to learn of the death of Uriah Easton, Esq., of Jeffersonville. He was one of the worthiest citizens of that place, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His loss is irreparable to the community.

The Davenport Boys go to Frankfort from this city. We commend this exhibition to our neighbors and hope they will give them a hearty reception.

The ferrymaster from Portland and New Albany experience considerable difficulty in crossing, owing to the quantity of ice in the river.

Gov. Morton has officially announced his intention to investigate the case of the Indiana soldiers who died from starvation and exposure between Cumberland Gap and this city, an account of which has been extensively published.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN RECRUITING.—Col. A. E. Jones, Provost Marshal of the First District of Ohio, has apportioned the Cincinnati Commercial of some important changes in the system of recruiting, just announced in official orders, which must give a decided impulse to volunteering in all localities where efforts are being made to avoid the draft. Under the system pursued to within a day or two, a recruit could only be credited to the ward or township where he was enrolled, and those who resided in sub-districts where no private premium was offered, received the Government bounties alone on entering the service.

By the late order, of which we speak, the recruit is permitted to credit himself where he resides, and, of course, is enabled to receive the highest private bounty paid anywhere in the State. It is evident that this will enable all districts offering sufficient inducements to fill their quotas speedily, since they can rove over the entire State to secure their men.

Col. George Capron, of the 14th Illinois Cavalry, reached our city from Knoxville on Saturday, and leaves this morning for Washington, for the purpose of soliciting the proffered arms for his gallant regiment. It has been fighting with the weapons of infantry, and its efficiency has been weakened thereby, though its ranks have been decimated by its many contests. We have often spoken of the imperative necessity of paying proper attention to the equipment of our cavalry force, and Col. Capron has won the right to present the 14th Cavalry, at his office, on Jefferson street, to the Adjutant General.

WICKLIFFE COOPER, Colonel 4th Ky. Cavalry.

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HEADQUARTERS ACT'S AST. PROVOST MASHAL, GENERAL, LOUISVILLE, KY., JAN. 15, 1863.

The time is past when, in the city of Louisville, Ky., we have been absent from their regiments, and who are desirous of re-enlisting as "regular volunteers" will report to Captain J. W. S. Bruce, Company A, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, at his office, on Jefferson street, one door above 11th.

WICKLIFFE COOPER, Colonel 4th Ky. Cavalry.

WICKLIFFE COOPER, Colonel 4th Ky. Cavalry

